

Carter, Nick Ernest, John Hoover, Luke Rogers, Dexter Chambers, John Massey, Steven Moore, and George Root.

Also to be commended for this outstanding year are the school principal, Mark Massey; athletic director, Fred Carroll; and cheerleaders Christy Carroll, Stephanie Gibbs, Dana James, Brook Garner, Keesha Bromley, and Tracey Harris.

Mr. Speaker, I would ask that all members join me in paying tribute to the Adamsville High School basketball team as it celebrates another outstanding season and such fine leadership and all-around young men.

H.R. 1601; THE INTERNATIONAL SPACE STATION AUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1995

HON. ROBERT S. WALKER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 1995

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing H.R. 1601, The International Space Station Authorization Act of 1995. Mr. Speaker, this legislation will firmly establish America's fundamental commitment to human spaceflight for decades to come by committing the Congress to finish the international Space Station on time and on budget.

How often in the past 5 years has this House devoted its precious time and conducted purposeful debates on the fate of the Space Station, only to conclude each time to continue building it? Mr. Speaker, the House has consistently voted to support Space Station's development every time since it was proposed in 1984—under Republican and Democratic Presidents, through four significant redesign efforts, and under equally distressing fiscal circumstances.

In November, the American people voted for change in the way Congress does business. Surely the American people want Congress to stop wasting money on programs and subsidies they can neither see nor understand. But I believe the succession of votes the House has taken over 10 years to build the Space Station demonstrates the consternation over building it, lays only with some Members of the House, and not with the American people.

This legislation, to commit the Nation to finish what it has started, is a new way of doing business. It represents a change in the way Congress does business because it says, "here is our highest space priority, and we're going to finish it." Passage of a full-program authorization for the Space Station will be a breath of fresh air to those who have watched in amazement while successive Congresses have revisited, revised, and reinvented the Space Station year after year.

Mr. Speaker, the American people aren't among those who "know the price of everything and the value of nothing." Human space exploration is an adventure that affects us all in big and small ways. Space is and has always been an integral part of our science, our popular culture, and our science fiction. Americans are committed to a future for themselves and their children that includes space travel. So it is with a sense of triumph for that pioneer spirit that I am proud to introduce this

legislation today, setting our priorities to make certain a future in space for this Nation.

The mechanics of this legislation to fully authorize the Space Station are simple. It gives the National Aeronautics and Space Administration the authority to proceed on its current, baseline Space Station development plan, extending from fiscal year 1996 through fiscal year 2002—for a total of \$13,141,000,000, not to exceed \$2,121,000,000 in any one fiscal year. The authorization is conditioned upon each year's success, meaning that NASA must stay on budget and on time for the legislation to remain effective.

As you can imagine, the best of all worlds would be to fully appropriate these funds in a full-program appropriation to mirror this legislation. We hope this can be done. This legislation is the first step towards the goal of achieving discipline and stability in the Space Station program.

By setting these norms and requirements in law—today we are still only working from NASA's word to the Congress—and making a contract with NASA for completion, I am convinced Congress and the American people will save money. The on-again, off-again nature of making space station budgets has increased the cost of the space station from \$8 billion, as proposed in 1984, to \$30 billion before the final redesign of the project last year. Most of that nearly 4-to-1 cost growth can be attributed to redesigns and fiscal stretch-outs called for by actions taken by the Congress.

Today, the space station will cost \$13,141,000,000 to complete and begin operations, between fiscal years 1996 through 2002. This is a significant savings over earlier designs and projections. The redesign of 1993 was a redesign aimed at cost reduction, not cost stretch-out, while at the same time limiting the annual total to \$2.1 billion.

Mr. Speaker, I believe we have seen enough of no good deed goes unpunished. NASA has succeeded in arriving at a design-to-cost space station that America can afford and in which that all nations can fully participate. Shall we reward NASA's success in this effort by redesigning the program again? If I were not convinced that this was the best space station attainable under the constraints we have given NASA and given ourselves, Mr. Speaker, I would not be able to offer this legislation today.

I would like to stress to my colleagues the compelling need for such a full-program authorization at this time.

First, let us agree there is no cheaper program for building a space station than this one. NASA looked in depth at three radically different redesign proposals and chose this approach in consultation with President Clinton. This is the bare bones space station Congress has been searching for, and it has been achieved with minimal sacrifices in capability. In fact, I am happy to report that the current design will offer more laboratory space and more power than any of the previous designs. But this is not a design that can be trimmed without radical restructure, and that is why the legislation requires a full program authorization. If we are to avoid wasting another nickel, a full program authorized to completion is necessary now.

Second, but also related to cost, is facing the question of human space development. Failing to complete this space station within the safe operational life of the space shuttle

will constrain America to a humanless space program. I submit we are always at a critical juncture when it comes to keeping people in space. The human space program is expensive, always has been, and always will be, until it becomes a normal part of everyday life. Yet, if raiding the space station program as though it were the cash cow to fund other programs within NASA, or elsewhere in the Federal budget, is something Congress wants to do, it must be made aware of the consequence: America will abandon flying people in space except on Russian space systems. If we raid the space station budget, it will cause delays that I fear will extend beyond the space shuttle's planned operational life.

Another situation that requires us to act is the international nature of our partnership. We are committed by this design to cooperate in depth with the Russian space program, and that means we must be good partners not just do-gooders. It is of particular importance to them, to Europe, Japan, and to Canada, that Congress show it has chosen to move forward—not just for another year, but until the job is done. No other government in the solar system undertakes to build something of this scope and scale on a year-to-year basis. A full-program authorization will help focus the attention of the international partnership on those questions that affect the station's operations.

Finally, and this is profound in the context of today's budget battles, President Clinton chose the Space Station project alone to be spared from NASA's other budget cuts. That's right, Mr. Speaker, the President's tax-cut will not be funded by killing off America's future in space. This is important news, since the President's budget proposes significant cuts to NASA in general, but exempts the Space Station in particular. I believe the President has told Congress what I am saying here: Space Station is the highest national priority in space today and we must finish the job.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues in both parties that now is the time to either make the commitment to finish this important project or to abandon it. I believe the weight of the arguments and the success of past votes indicates the Space Station will win our full support. In the spirit of changing the way we do business and in response to President Clinton's leadership in supporting the Space Station as an international partnership, I believe that time has come to commit Congress to America's future: Space Station.

SALUTE TO SONNY DRIVER

HON. THOMAS M. FOGLETTA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 1995

Mr. FOGLETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Mr. Sonny Driver, the publisher of Scoop, U.S.A., "The Community Peoples Newspaper," which reaches communities throughout the Philadelphia area.

Sonny Driver has always been closely connected to the heartbeat of the city of Philadelphia. Throughout his work in the management and promotion of some of our Nation's top entertainers, Mr. Driver saw a need for the exposure of minority entertainers and community

businesses in the Delaware Valley. Mr. Driver created Scoop, U.S.A. to fill that void.

The first issue of Scoop, U.S.A. was published on February 28, 1960. In the first years of its publication, Scoop, U.S.A. primarily focused on the entertainment scene in the Philadelphia area. Over the years, it has expanded to report on all news and events which will encourage the positive development and growth of the community.

For 35 years, Scoop, U.S.A. has been a viable and informative publication. It continues to be an important medium for the entertainment industry, and a valuable source for the disbursement of information which is used by members of the community, local businesses, and national organizations. Scoop, U.S.A. is a place where positive achievements and events of community individuals and organizations can be found on a regular basis.

Scoop, U.S.A. is distributed every Friday in communities throughout the Delaware Valley and southern New Jersey. Each issue of Scoop, U.S.A. contains information to enhance the life of inner-city youth, homeowners, senior citizens, and community businesses.

In addition to his work with Scoop, U.S.A., Mr. Driver has provided other minority-owned publications in the Delaware Valley with technical and graphic assistance. Mr. Driver never hesitates to help others, including other publishers who may compete with him for local advertising. He is clearly committed to helping others whenever it is possible.

Mr. Driver has received numerous awards for the contribution he has made to the community through the services offered by Scoop, U.S.A.

I hope my colleagues will join me today in recognizing Mr. Sonny Driver for his great accomplishments and contributions to communities throughout the Delaware Valley. I wish him the best of luck in all his future pursuits.

CONDEMNING THE BOMBING IN OKLAHOMA CITY

SPEECH OF

HON. GLENN POSHARD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1995

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the people of the 19th District of Illinois, I rise in support of the resolution and to extend our sympathies to the people of Oklahoma City and the State of Oklahoma. I especially want my friends and colleagues in the Oklahoma delegation to know that we have been enormously moved by the courage and the character of the people they represent.

The people of my district have held public worship sessions and organized fund raising drives to assist the people of Oklahoma City. I imagine that most have also spent time in private, quiet, personal reflection. Our thoughts and prayers are with every family which lost a loved one or is still caring for the injured. We wish them God speed in their efforts to recover physically and emotionally.

Buildings can be destroyed—but the human spirit cannot be broken. It was an awe-inspiring sight to see people reach across all of the boundaries of daily life, the political, ethnic, and religious differences which sometime separate us, to reach out and care for one an-

other as fellow citizens, as fellow human beings, as people in need of comfort and love. The terrorist could bring their world crashing down around them—but their spirit would rise above the wreckage.

Mr. Speaker, I do not know what forces conspired to produce this action. I am confident the perpetrators will be brought to justice. But I do know that I am deeply concerned about the growing anger and hatred we hear in our voices and see played out in our actions. Democracy does not survive on the extreme. It cannot survive in anarchy, nor in a police-state. It survives in the broad middle ground, accepting differences of opinion without considering those with whom we disagree as an enemy. We need to choose our words more carefully, and resist the temptation of demagoguery.

Last November, as I drove around the town square in a city in my district, I followed a vehicle which had a bumper sticker saying "I love my country, but fear my government. This government has its problems, but it is not the enemy of the people."

Our ability to agree and disagree in a free and open society is one of our greatest strengths. The right of free speech, thought and association is precious to every American. But along with that freedom comes the responsibility to respect other points of view and other deeply held beliefs.

We need to give people every assurance possible that within a free society we can hope to protect them from such attacks. I believe we can help put additional safeguards in place, through law or administrative action, which will help us protect the public without infringing on our Bill of Rights.

HONORING MARTHA K. GLENNAN

HON. THOMAS M. DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 1995

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise today to honor a woman from Northern Virginia who has given so much to her community and is being honored with the Fairfax County Citizen of the Year Award.

Martha K. Glennan, chair of the Fairfax Area Disability Services Board and president of Project WORD, Working and Organizing Resources for People with Disabilities, has been named Citizen of the Year by the Fairfax County Federation of Citizens Associations.

Under her leadership as chairman, the Fairfax Area Disability Services Board completed the first community needs assessment, focusing on more than 29,000 adults with disabilities. Recommendations targeted State and local service delivery system changes, as well as needs for housing, health transportation and employment.

She has spoken out forcefully on the need for Fairfax County to move forward and comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act. Her very presence in a meeting challenges preconceived notions about disability. She is knowledgeable, innovative, and skilled, using her sense of humor to press home her point.

The Fairfax County Federation of Citizens Associations is a 56-year-old, non-partisan, non-profit volunteer-run organization that serves as the umbrella group representing

more than 200 Fairfax County civic and homeowner organizations. Through its committee structure, the Federation addresses a broad scope of county-wide concerns in the areas of transportation, education, budget and finance, health and human services, public safety, land use, environment, and other issues of concern to county citizens. The Federation often works closely with other county organizations to pinpoint issues of community concern before the Fairfax County Government, the Virginia General Assembly, and other governmental bodies.

Mr. Speaker I know my colleagues join me in honoring Martha K. Glennan and two Citation of Merit award winners, Kathryn Brooks, 84 for providing older Americans an opportunity to continue their education and Marilyn Gould, for her contributions to Northern Virginia Community College, Leadership Fairfax and the Council for the Arts. These citizens are to be commended for their outstanding achievements and hard work for the community.

TRIBUTE TO MORROW BROWN GARRISON

HON. HARRIS W. FAWELL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 1995

Mr. FAWELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Morrow Brown Garrison, a civic leader in my district and a national leader in manufacturing technology. He exemplified what is best about this country—hard work and commitment. He was born on March 21, 1930, to Leldon D. and Grace Lorraine Garrison.

Gary, as he was known to his friends, volunteered for the U.S. Navy at the age of 18. He served from 1948 to 1952. Those 5 years of active duty included a tour of duty in Korea and two in the European theater. Gary earned the rank of first class petty officer on the U.S.S. *Johnson*. He received an honorable discharge with a good conduct medal and a captain's commendation.

While his ship was docked in Newport, RI, he met a charming young woman named Gertrude Bouzan. When Gary returned to civilian life he married Gertrude on June 13, 1953. His new wife's family and his commitment to completing his education would keep him in the New England area.

Gary pursued his education at Northeastern University. In 1957 he received his bachelor of science with a major in accounting. Accomplishing this was no easy task. He needed to take two jobs, as both a painter and as an apprentice building superintendent, to pay for his education which he pursued during the day. The late 1950's brought on yet another stage in Gary's life. This stage would be marked by the birth of his only child Brenda Gail Garrison.

In 1964 he took a position as controller of Snow Manufacturing Co. This company was soon after bought by Wallace Carroll. This transition would begin an association that would form a major portion of his working career. Gary's commitment and loyalty to the enterprise was quickly noted and he was made a vice president in 1972. Gary's hard work